

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

Volume 2, Number 394

AMMAN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1977 — RABIE AWAL 7, 1397

Price : 50 fils

Bitsios continues Syria talks

DAMASCUS, Feb. 24 (R). — Greek Foreign Minister Mihailos Bitsios called on Syrian President Hafez Assad today to discuss the Middle East, Cyprus and other international issues. Mr. Bitsios also had talks with Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam. He told reporters that he explained his country's attitude on the latest efforts to convene the Geneva Middle East peace conference. He said he had also spoken about Greece's wish to join the European Common Market, bilateral relations with Syria and current international efforts to resolve the Cyprus question. Mr. Bitsios arrived here Tuesday. He is due to leave tomorrow for Amman.

King Hussein meets Callaghan, King Khaled

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (R). — His Majesty King Hussein and British Minister James Callaghan had a general discussion here on the latest Middle East developments. British officials said that the King, who arrived in London yesterday on a week-long visit, today called on King Khaled of Saudi Arabia who is recovering from surgery at Wellington Hospital.

Fahoum: Jordan-PLO talks a "good start"

AMMAN (R). — Mr. Khaled Al-Fahoum, Speaker of the Palestinian National Council and a member of the PLO team which is in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation, said Thursday that the talks were a good beginning. He added that he hoped to see the talks, which are scheduled to continue for a week, as an important link in the search for a Middle East peace.

Assad confers with Fateh officials

DAMASCUS, Feb. 24 (R). — President Hafez Assad confers with Fateh leaders in the latest development of the Syrian-Palestinian relations. The six-hour session was held in the presence of the President's personal secretary and the Syrian-Palestinian relations.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.

He also said that the Palestinian delegation in Amman had a series of talks with the Jordanian delegation. He said that the Jordanian delegation was in Amman for talks with the Jordanian delegation.



DELIVERS MESSAGE -- President Makarios of Cyprus (left) receives the personal message, sent to him by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, from Mr. Carter's special envoy Clark Clifford in Nicosia Thursday. Mr. Clifford is on the third leg of his Aegean peace-making tour which also took him to Greece and Turkey. (AP wirephoto).

Spanish rightists threaten to kill Prime Minister Suarez

MADRID, Feb. 24 (R). — Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez was threatened with death today as the government took steps to crush ultra-rightwing guerrillas.

The death threat came from the Apostolic Anti-Communist Alliance (AAA) which claimed responsibility for the murder of five Communist lawyers in Madrid last month.

In a communique telephoned to two newspapers in Barcelona, the AAA accused Senor Suarez of betraying the late Gen. Francisco Franco and said there would be bloodshed in a general election due to be held before the end of June.

It also threatened to publish documents which it said would compromise the government if Spaniards and Italians detained in connection with an ultra-rightist arms-making plot were jailed or deported.

The parliamentary civil guard raided a Madrid flat earlier

this week and found machinery for producing guns, as well as bullet-proof vests, remote control detonators and equipment for making false passports.

Eleven people were detained, including eight Italians and the Spaniard who rented the flat

Waldheim confident Geneva talks can resume

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 24 (R). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said today he was confident the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference could be resumed.

Dr. Waldheim, who returned last week from a visit to five Arab countries and Israel to assess peace prospects, said he had found more flexibility than previously, and all the parties involved in procedural issues could be resolved.

Interviewed by the American Broadcasting Company television, the secretary general said a lot of diplomacy was still needed, for example to solve the thorny question of Palestinian representation at any resumed peace talks.

But, he declared: "I am confident that later in the year -- not now... but in a few months' time, perhaps the second half of this year -- the conference can be resumed."

Dr. Waldheim is due to submit a report to the Security Council next Monday on his Middle East mission.

The parties were registered as legal organizations by the Ministry of the Interior. They are the Catalan Socialist Convergence Party headed by Senor Jordi Pujol, the Madrid Socialist Convergence Party led by Senor Enrique Baron, and the Liberal Alliance led by Senor Joaquin Salazar.

Yesterday, the Spanish Socialist Workers' (Historic) Party was given legal status. The government has referred a request by the Communist Party for legalisation to the Spanish courts.

In a separate development, a rightwing insurance salesman from Argentina has been charged with the murder of a student shot during a demonstration here on Jan. 23, police said today.

They said Senor Jorge Cesarzky, 49, who has been living here for 10 years, had also been charged with illegal possession of firearms.

Senor Cesarzky was detained shortly after the student was shot during a violent demonstration called to demand the release of political prisoners. He has denied shooting the student.

Under Spanish law an accomplice in a killing may be charged with murder.

Police sources say Senor Cesarzky, a supporter of late Argentine President Juan Peron, had links with Spanish rightwing groups. These included the Guerrillas of Christ the King, blamed for many attacks on leftist demonstrators.

She specifically mentioned the new polytechnic school in Jordan as an example of an institution that should open its doors to women and ties this in with the dire needs in Jordan for new sources of skilled labour to plug the gaps created by the continuing emigration of workers to higher paying jobs in the oil-producing states of the region.

She also mentions that many families today find the man's income is not always sufficient to cover expenses in this time of an increasing cost-of-living, and that this is another factor that has caused many families to drop their traditional objections to working wives or daughters.

(Continued on page 3)

As economic problems seem unwieldy Rabin expected to peg his election platform on Mideast peace talks

TEL AVIV, Feb. 24 (R). — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, narrowly retained as leader of Israel's Labour Party, vowed today that his election campaign would not hamper peace efforts in the Middle East as he made plans for a visit to Washington which could be crucial to his chances for victory.

Mr. Rabin, 53, defeated Defence Minister Shimon Peres by only 41 votes in a tense ballot by about 3,000 Labour delegates for the party's candidate as premier. The elections are set for May 17.

Mr. Rabin, 53, told a press conference after his victory: "Everything that can be done, and I assure you, everything will be done to advance the prospects of peace and negotiations. I don't believe that the election campaign will have any effect whatsoever."

He said that Labour Party's prospects for victory in the general elections were bright, "in view of the situation of tranquility in the area... and in view of the options that I believe are now open for peace negotiations or whatever negotiations might take place."

The Israeli premier will visit Washington sometime between March 8 and 12 and his talks there with President Carter are widely expected to provide the basis for the Labour Party's election campaign.

Mr. Rabin, faced with an economic crisis at home, is expected to peg his election platform on Israel's willingness to discuss peace with the Arab states.

But he will want first to gain a clear idea of America's Middle East policy in an attempt to keep it in tune with Israel's own outlook.

Israelis as a whole seem generally ill-disposed towards the Labour Party because of the country's economic straits. But they are still widely expected to return Mr. Rabin's party to power -- if presented with clear prospects of peace.

But many political experts here predicted that Mr. Rabin would not get a majority in the 120-member Knesset, and instead would have to strike alliances with other political groups, presumably to his left.

As though to highlight Mr. Rabin's domestic difficulties, the 60,000-strong Civil Servants' Union announced yesterday it would call a strike from next Monday if the government did not agree to meet them over demands for higher pay.

The strike threat followed only a day after the strike by engineers and managers who negotiated higher wages. Last

year inflation was running at 38 per cent, and some government economists say that if wage increases are allowed, and food subsidies continued, inflation could reach 50 per cent this year.

At the last convention nearly four years ago, Mr. Rabin defeated Mr. Peres by 40 votes. Acknowledging his defeat today, Mr. Peres said it was a victory for the new and more democratically styled Labour Party.

Mr. Peres seems assured of an important post in Mr. Rabin's cabinet, although the pri-

me minister has indicated that his rival might not retain the defence portfolio.

Two once-prominent Israeli leaders -- former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan and former Foreign Minister Abba Eban -- appeared to have been cast further into the political wilderness as a result of Mr. Rabin's nomination.

Gen. Dayan, once the Israeli public's favourite son, has been saddled with much of the responsibility for Israel's initial bloody setbacks in the 1973 Middle East war. He was then defence minister.

As part of \$7b foreign aid Vance outlines \$1.9b aid package to Israel, says U.S. will continue to act as "catalyst"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (Agencies). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today asked Congress to approve a foreign aid bill totaling \$7,271 million an increase of almost \$1,000 million over the figure requested by former President Gerald Ford.

Most of the increase centered on aid to international financial organizations and to the Middle East. The Middle East would receive a hike of \$427 million, with \$285 million of that going to Israel.

Appearing before the Senate Appropriations Sub-committee on Foreign Operations, Mr. Vance was questioned on a wide range of issues.

Mr. Vance stressed that the U.S. intended to continue to play the role of a "catalyst" in the Middle East, although there was no American peace plan as such.

But this, he said, it would be a mistake to come up with an American plan... it would hinder rather than help peace. He said total aid pledged to Israel this year -- \$1,885 million -- was sufficient, in Mr. Vance's view. He said he hoped Congress would not ask for a further increase.

Mr. Vance said he felt Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's narrow renomination by the ruling Labour Party would not curb his ability to undertake Middle East peace negotiations.

On Mr. Rabin's renomination victory over Defence Minister Shimon Peres by a 41-vote margin, Mr. Vance said it looked as though the Labour Party would go into the Israeli elections unified.

Mr. Vance said it was wrong to assume that because of the close vote, Mr. Rabin would be unable to negotiate for his country. "I believe he would," Mr. Vance said.

Pressed as to why the United States did not offer a Middle East peace plan in an effort to get a solution this year, Mr. Vance said he thought it would be a mistake to come up with a plan and say, "This is it -- you've got to take it."

He said the United States would, however, play a major role in the search for peace and President Carter would be talking with Middle East leaders to see how they had narrowed their differences.

The secretary of state denied that the Middle East peace momentum had "run out of gas," saying there was a desire for peace among leaders in the region.

Mr. Vance also said that the Carter administration would make public within a few weeks the results of a study on arms sales. The U.S. hoped then to consult other arms exporters, he said.

Butros, U.S. envoy discuss situation in south Lebanon

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (R). — Lebanese Foreign Minister Fouad Butros today discussed the tense situation in south Lebanon with U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker and said afterwards he was not pessimistic.

Mr. Parker told reporters they had a general discussion on questions of mutual interest, but he declined to answer a question on whether the U.S. had given any guarantees on the south.

Some Lebanese papers said earlier this year that the U.S. had given guarantees that Israel would not occupy any Lebanese territory but might undertake limited operations.

Mr. Butros said in answer to a question on the south: "I am not pessimistic."

President Elias Sarkis today also discussed the situation in the area with Col. Ahmad Al-Haj, commander of the peace force. No statement was issued on the meeting.

Fighting in the south has been widely reported between forces of the Palestinian-leftist alliance and rightwing who are said to have expanded the area near the Israeli border under their control.

Reports reaching Beirut said that Israeli artillery was also firing sporadically on Lebanese border towns.

Southern Lebanon was expected to figure prominently in a special cabinet meeting scheduled for late tonight to discuss economic questions and plans for rebuilding central Beirut following the 19-month civil war.

In a separate development, an Israeli army spokesman said today that Palestinian guerrillas were building up their forces in southern Lebanon and that a 150-man unit had been infiltrated close to the Israeli border over the past few days.

He told reporters there had been a trend by the guerrillas to return towards the border

ever since the ceasefire in Lebanon.

The army spokesman estimated the total guerrilla strength up to 20 kms. from the border at 3,500 men, including 1,500 in the Tyre area and 800 in the region of Nabatieh.

Over the past few days, about 150 guerrillas had infiltrated into the Hassbaya area about 15 kms. from the Israeli border town of Metulla, the spokesman said.

The spokesman gave no indication whether Israel would take action over the reported return to the area of guerrilla forces.

Director In'am Mufti says in interview Jordan's new women's department will stress role of education, employment opportunities

By Rami G. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times

The new Department of Women's Affairs sprang to life in this month under the oriented hand of its Director, In'am Mufti, who has "very high expectations, because we have a lot of work to do."

Women are very suitable for movement in the advancement of women in our society.

told the Jordan Times in a raising interview in her office at the Labour Ministry Thursday that she has personal development men and of the nation's resources should keep with the fast social and economic development that is place in Jordan as a

lining the broad aims of the new department, she said a two-pronged strategy seeks to look to the work and opportunities of women and young and the rural women who

lead a more traditional village life.

She admits that "we face the problem of a large number of men and women who believe that the women's place is only in her home," but stresses that "it is not the policy of our department to preach that every woman should leave her home to go out and work eight hours a day."

She made it clear that the primary task before her department will be to try to make sure that the opportunities are available for those women and girls who wish to seek education and employment to a further degree than society has traditionally allowed them.

"We have to be realistic," she says, "and realize the trends, attitudes and values in the community that we have to face. The most difficult thing to change is people's attitudes and values, and this cannot be done just by preaching to them. This is not what we plan to do. We will all have to prove to both men and women that a woman who takes up a bigger role in the community is

of greater value to herself, her family, her community and her nation, from both an economic and a social point of view."

She stresses that the women's department will take a "very practical approach" to the task of identifying and meeting the needs of women in all sectors of Jordanian society. She says this will be done by working through existing government and private institutions in the country, and that the role of the women's department will be primarily to "coordinate, cooperate with and initiate new or existing programmes" geared to women's needs and aspirations.

Mrs. Mufti, who has spent the past 16 years as Principal of the UNRWA women's training centre in Ramallah, and the past six months as Principal of the UNRWA training centre in Amman, stresses the key role of education in raising the personal and professional welfare of women.

"We should not restrict job opportunities for women to traditional ones such as sewing or secretarial duties," she says.

"If a woman wishes to enter into technical and managerial jobs, and she has the potential and the ability, we should open such opportunities for her. We must encourage those women who wish to do so to enter into new fields of work in which the country needs them, and which also satisfy their personal desires."

She specifically mentioned the new polytechnic school in Jordan as an example of an institution that should open its doors to women and ties this in with the dire needs in Jordan for new sources of skilled labour to plug the gaps created by the continuing emigration of workers to higher paying jobs in the oil-producing states of the region.

(Continued on page 3)

Irgento House

NOTICE FROM IRGENTO HOUSE :

We announce to all our customers that we are closing until Saturday evening, Feb. 26, for internal reorganization purposes.

We shall be pleased to resume our services as usual after that date.

With best regards,

The management,
Irgento House.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Managing Editor:
Jenab Tutunji

Board of Directors

Juma'a Hamad,
Mohamad Amad,
Mahmoud Al Kaysi
Responsible Editor:
Mohamad Amad

Deputy Managing Editor:
Bassam Hishmuni

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1487 (Al Rai)

Good advice

The Israeli Labour Party's decision to have Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin lead it into the May general elections comes at a time when Israel should be poised on the verge of historic decisions on its future in the Middle East; decisions on negotiations with the Arabs; on recognition of the Palestinian nationalist reality; on the need to withdraw from occupied Arab territories; on the wisdom of continuing with plans to establish more Jewish settlements on the West Bank and other Arab areas; in short, decisions on the need to exchange its traditional policies of seeking "security" through territorial gain and military action against the Palestinians for a real peace agreement that allows everyone to live in tranquillity in the Middle East.

The choice before the Labour Party -- Mr. Rabin vs. Mr. Peres -- did not in itself augur well for serious peace hopes. Mr. Peres favours the idea of an Israeli fortress state that can depend on itself for its guns (free from U.S. pressures) and that should negotiate with its Arab neighbours on a perpetual step-by-step basis. Mr. Rabin is of the opinion that Israeli settlers in the Jordan Valley should plant olive trees, in the expectation that they'll be there seven years hence to harvest their crops. Both men maintain that Israel can stand fast in the face of the Arabs, the Americans and the world, and that Israel's ultimate safety will come by a maintenance of Israeli military superiority.

One would have liked to have seen a shift in this old line of thinking, particularly in view of the winds of opportunity that are blowing all around the Middle East today. A stream of distinguished international Socialist leaders came to Israel this week to join the Labour Party convention, and every one of them told the Israelis that they must face up to the fact of the Palestinians.

The Labour Party, which will likely remain the dominant force within Israel for years to come, has now worked itself into the peculiar position where it has few friends in the world who will approve its policies of occupation, annexation of Jerusalem and refusal to deal with the Palestinians, but where it defies even the advice of those fellow-Socialists who have stood by it loyally for many years. The inevitable result of this process will be further isolation for Israel and stalemate in the Middle East.

Israel's Socialist friends offer it good advice when they suggest -- at the Labour Party conference no less -- that Israel will get peace when it gives peace to the Palestinians. To shun this advice would be to betray a lack of leadership.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three of the Jordanian dailies commented on different topics in their Thursday editorials. AL RA'1 dealt with the possible use by the Arabs of the oil weapon. AL DUSTOUR discussed the results of the various Middle East tours undertaken by U.S. and European political figures, and AL SHA'B commented on the current Jordanian-Palestinian talks.

AL RA'1, under the heading "The oil weapon", says that while Israel has taken advantage of the past two years to arm itself against any military eventuality and has thus acquired a stronger bargaining position, the Arabs have done nothing but wait for the end of the Lebanese tragedy.

This situation is to the disadvantage of the Arabs, the paper says, in particular since it is now certain that the U.S. will stop the flow of arms to the region, thus weakening the Arab position at the conference table. To use the threat of the oil weapon at this stage would be inopportune, the paper adds, as the countries going to Geneva do not own it and its logical use is as a supporting weapon and not a substitute for the military strength of the confrontation states.

The oil weapon alone no longer constitutes an adequate warning for the U.S. to compel it to change its Middle East policy, but needs the military strength of the confrontation states to back it.

This fact should have been taken into account two years ago, the paper concludes, and should have made the Arabs double the military strength of the confrontation states instead of leaving them in a state of near immobility -- waiting for the end of the Lebanese tragedy.

AL DUSTOUR wonders whether the recent visits by the U.S. secretary of state and other European political figures constituted the long-awaited diplomatic activity aimed

at bringing peace to the region? At first glance, the paper says, we are tempted to think so, but when we see no change in Israeli policy following these visits, we cannot but conclude that they only represent a "tranquilliser" administered to the Arabs to make them change their opinion about the date of the convening of the Geneva conference and make them lose themselves in the maze of procedural matters necessary to convene it.

The U.S. and European countries have the necessary means to oblige Israel to change its position. The Arab states do not want to be comforted by the West while it is supplying Israel with arms and giving it support, the paper says. The Arab states should realise, the paper concludes, that this state of affairs is the result of their inability to present a strong front to compel the world to settle the Middle East conflict -- instead of just taking tranquillisers.

AL SHA'B, under the heading "An important achievement", says that no spectacular achievements are expected at this stage of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks. The fact that they are taking place is in itself a positive sign, as it demonstrates the unity of the people on the two banks of the River Jordan, notably after the many attempts which have been made to divide them and weaken their position in the face of the Israeli enemy.

We should now plan for the future, taking into account real Israeli designs and learning from past experience, the paper says.

Unity between the people on the two banks is the only line of defence capable of foiling Israeli designs. It is not important to weep over the loss of lands in the past, the paper concludes, but to know how to hang on to those in our possession. From there we can prepare for liberation.

Saudis expect concessions for oil price decision

Saudi Arabia's decision to keep its oil price increase down to 5 per cent was a calculated move which it hopes will bring dividends. Apart from its belief that the economic interest of the oil producers is bound up with those of the industrial nations, it is looking for progress on two fronts. It wants the West to exert pressure on Israel to reach a settlement with the Arabs and it wants genuine concessions to the Third World in the so-called North-South.

LONDON, (Gemin) — Saudi Arabia's refusal to increase its oil price by more than 5 per cent represents a major power play by that country and may have isolated it temporarily in the Arab world.

Clearly, however, its move was calculated and it is playing for big stakes.

Superficially the reason for the Saudi decision was its belief that the economic interests of the oil producers and the Western consumers are interdependent and that a larger increase would have slowed down the recovery of the industrial nations upon which ultimately the oil producers depend.

But there is far more to the Saudi move than that. In the first place, quite evidently, it is making a determined play for the power leadership of the Middle East. In this respect, it has enormous advantages over all its rivals because of its vast oil reserves. Then there exists the growing relationship with the United States that is mutually beneficial to both parties.

Saudi Arabia is determinedly anti-Communist and again its policy is designed to thwart moves to the left. Thus in an interview at the end of December, Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said that fears of a Communist takeover in Italy or France were factors consid-

ered in his country's decision to keep the oil price down.

It is symptomatic of Saudi Arabia's growing sense of power and importance that Sheikh Yamani commented freely upon the state of the political health of Britain, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, none of whom he felt were in particularly good shape. Making such comparisons can have a nasty way of backfiring as the more restrained approach of the Shah of Iran recently suggests.

More important than any other of its western relationships, however, is that between Saudi Arabia and the U.S. Saudi Arabia is now the largest source of imported petroleum for the U.S. having passed both Canada and Venezuela. The latest figures show that it accounts for approximately 20 per cent of U.S. imports. In addition, Saudi Arabia has now become a major source of capital for the U.S. Treasury, its banks and corporations.

On the other side the U.S. is becoming increasingly involved in Saudi Arabia. Apart from the four oil giants who make up Aramco, American government agencies and private companies are involved in a whole range of developments in the country -- running hospitals, the airline, designing and building roads, construction in industrial areas and military bas-

es and doing a great deal to equip and train its armed forces. As a result there is a growing inter-dependency between the two countries that has become a major factor in the policies of the area.

For Saudi Arabia the great danger is that it may come to rely on a connection (as has Sadat of Egypt) that in the end could leave it high and dry.

It would be foolish for the West, and especially the U.S.,

First it wants the U.S. to use its power to force Israel to a settlement.

And second, it wants the U.S. and other western powers to make genuine concessions to the Third World in the North-South dialogue in Paris.

If Saudi Arabia gets neither of these things by the July OPEC meeting (it is possible that an emergency meeting on prices may be called before then) it may then adopt a militant attitude towards the West and lead an OPEC embargo or other actions that could once again send the Western economies into a spin.

A month before President Carter's inauguration he got word to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates that he would appreciate their holding down OPEC's intended oil price rise to a minimum. This they did and Carter subsequently described their action as "res-

ponsible" although denying that he had offered Saudi Arabia any quid pro quo.

He said: "I don't believe an oil price decision should be a factor in the ultimate decisions concerning the Middle East." Carter must have had his tongue in his cheek for clearly the price of oil will play a crucial part in any decision.

Despite such denials, diplomats in Washington are convinced that some kind of deal has been agreed. Saudi Arabia is now clearly intimating: "You owe us a return."

On the other major issue, the North-South dialogue, Saudi Arabia is also looking for some progress and expects the West to make concessions to the demands of the Third World.

Saudi Arabia has taken great risks by standing apart from the majority of OPEC. It is looking for breakthroughs on these two issues.

As Sheikh Yamani said in

December, a few days after the OPEC meeting, his will use its oil as a political weapon "at any time and circumstances" that serve its interests. That remains seen. Yet, although Saudi Arabia is currently under from Arab radicals that its first concern Arab unity and Arab the West misreads that will make a major blun-

Meanwhile Saudi Arabia stirred up plenty of en the OPEC ranks, as from the Shah and the in Iraq and Libya. If it obtain concessions from West it will find itself easily isolated within OPEC and the Arab world whole while Sheikh may well discover that er has been brought to if -- as could well be if the Saudi policy is -- he is cast in the role appeagat.



Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

U.S. ties itself up with Gulf arms sale

By Gwynne Dyer

to imagine that Saudi Arabia has taken its particular line out of a sense of concern for the West and that nothing need be done in return.

By splitting OPEC Saudi Arabia took a calculated risk; it will want returns within six months ready for the next OPEC meeting scheduled for July. The returns it wants are both, effectively, at the disposal of the U.S.

Selling arms is a fine way to make money and influence people, but it has its awkward side: after-sales service. It is not so much of a problem when the arms are sold to a technically competent customer, who can maintain them himself. But it is turning into a potential nightmare for the United States, over half of whose foreign arms sales in the past five years have been to rich but technically backward nations in the Middle East.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate summed up the problem last August, with special reference to the Arabian Gulf. "The United States assumes the obligation of long-term support for the equipment it has sold," the Committee pointed out. "The purchaser becomes dependent on the U.S. in much the same manner as a local automobile dealer becomes dependent on Detroit."

The next snag will be a Party Congress due to take place by June 1978. President Boumedienne, who already controls the party, will then become its formal chief. Political observers here believe he will wait for the congress before possibly appointing a vice-president and a prime minister as the constitution entitles him to.

It is not yet clear what will become of the revolutionary council, the 26-man supreme body set up when former President Ben Bella was ousted after being accused of ruling the country single-handed and leading it into chaos. He has been in detention ever since.

As a result of defections and deaths, the council is now reduced to nine active members, all of them army officers or former officers in the independence war against France. The constitution suggests it will become a security council charged with advising the president on national security.

a force sufficient to deter Iraq (in the short run) and even the Soviet Union (in a possible longer run where the American guarantee became less iron-clad). But a large part of the arms build-up of Iran and Saudi Arabia is directed against each other, and is concentrated on the Arabian Gulf whose shores they share.

Even that might be no cause for alarm in itself. For years the U.S. has supplied weapons to both Israel and Jordan, in the full knowledge that they might one day fight each other again. But those countries (and Egypt, if U.S. arms sales ever get going there) can maintain and use the weapons themselves. The problem is that Iran and Saudi Arabia cannot.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee estimated last August that fifty to sixty thousand American technicians, if not more, would be needed by 1980 merely to help maintain and operate the military equipment already ordered by Iran. Tehran, it concluded, would be unable to go to war without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis.

Nor could the problem be expected to diminish any time soon. Some of the weapons Iran is buying, such as F-14 fighters and Spruance-class destroyers, were so complex that even the U.S. forces had difficulty in keeping them operational.

Saudi Arabia presents the same problem, at a lower level of technological sophistication -- but then, the average level of Saudi technical skills is correspondingly lower. Indeed, uncharitable but probably reliable estimates suggest that the ratio of Saudi regular troops to American "experts" is less than two-to-one -- a total of some 30,000 American civilians, many of whom have only recently left the armed forces. This could help explain why the Saudi defence budget in 1976-77 is virtually identical with Iran's,

although its regular force is only one-sixth the number. Neither Iran nor Saudi Arabia could fight a war in five years (or even ten years) without the presence of these American experts who does Washington one of them gets embroiled in some local conflict whose interests are not ed? Above all, what if U.S. do if they should fight other?

Either the U.S. lets technicians remain, and part willy-nilly in any war it may engage in, or else them out just when it most needed, and then arms it sold practically. The latter is a prospect which little cheer in and Tehran.

The Shah called a conference last autumn solely to warn that even a such an inclination on of the U.S. would call to take his trade. That is more easily done, but the question arly been creating some amic strain recently.

President Carter has repeatedly of the "trip portance" of limiting arms sales in such delias, and on Feb. 3, of State Vance stated U.S. was studying the bility of imposing unilateral limits on them. Any one of these lines would unds ominously like if ming of barn doors are sold more precisely, sold).

Short of cancelling contracts -- and alienies who control the bul oil reserves that are icly indispensable to the -- semi-automatic. An entanglement in any Gulf seems unavoidable some considerable time me. Sell in haste, repel sure.

Algeria holds elections Friday to reconcile revolution and democracy

ALGIERS, Feb. 24, (R). — Algerian voters this week elect a National People's Assembly in a further attempt at what President Houari Boumedienne calls reconciling revolution and democracy.

The Algerian leader, at the head of a revolutionary council and government, has ruled his country by decree ever since he took over from Ahmed Ben Bella in a military-led coup in June 1965.

But on Friday the eight million-strong electorate will be voting for the fourth time in eight months.

The earlier ballots were on a national charter and a constitution marrying Islam and Socialism, which were approved in referendums last year, and the election of Mr. Boumedienne himself as president for a renewable six year term in December.

The sole candidate, he received 99.95 per cent of the valid votes in a record turnout, according to official results.

The 261-member assembly to be elected on Friday will be Algeria's first parliament under President Boumedienne, at the top of a pyramid first started

in 1967 with municipal and later regional assemblies.

All 783 candidates -- three for each seat to be filled -- are presented by the single National Liberation Front (F.L.N.) Party. Naturally, they all have the same programme and there has been no pre-election campaign in the traditional sense of the term.

Lists of candidates were published only two weeks before the polling date. They were chosen from among thousands of applicants according to three criteria: competence, honesty and commitment to the revolution.

Under the constitution, the assembly is made up of a majority of peasants and workers, whether manual or intellectual, and few candidates are known to the public outside their constituencies. They include six members of the present government.

The assembly, elected for a five-year term, will have no right to censure and force the resignation of the government.

Its role will be to carry through a three-fold revolution -- agricultural, industrial and cultural. The constitution de-

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	18:45 Big Valley
10:00 Quran	20:00 News in Arabic
10:15 Cartoons	
10:30 Arabic series	Channel 3
11:00 Three stooges	19:30 Religious programme
11:30 Religious programme	20:30 Arabic series
12:30 Cultural programme	21:20 Reportage
13:00 Varieties	
14:30 Soccer match	Channel 6
16:00 The Waltons	19:30 News in Hebrew
16:50 Arabic series	19:45 Varieties
17:30 Cultural programme	20:30 Cilla's comedy
18:15 Arabic series	21:10 The angels
	22:00 News in English
	22:15 Kojak

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Morning melodies	16:30 Easy listening
7:30 News	17:00 Good vibrations (re-peat)
7:40 News report	17:30 Pop session
8:00 Sign off	18:00 News summary
12:00 Pop session	18:05 Pop session
13:00 News summary	18:15 Catch the words (re-peat)
13:05 Pop session	18:30 My kind of music (re-peat)
14:00 News	19:00 News
14:10 Radio magazine	19:10 News reports
14:30 Arabs in history	19:30 Sign off
15:00 Concert hour	
16:00 Old favourites	

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Nassar (22791)
Amman:	Ibn Cina (25403)
Issa Haddad (56378)	Irbid:
To'meh Al Fanek (21588)	Khazari
Irbid:	Khazari
Fawwaz Al Momani	Khazari
Kassem Khaza'leh	Khazari
Zarqa:	Khazari
Ghazi Fayyad	Khazari
Pharmacies:	University (61001)
Amman:	Husseini Medical City (44281)
Yared (72773)	Khayam (41541)
Shadi (25635)	Nahda (63003)

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	00:30 Rome (Alitalia)
7:55 Cairo (EA)	
10:30 Beirut	
11:55 Aleppo, Damascus (SAA)	
15:00 Bucharest (Tarom)	
16:00 Kuwait (KAC)	
16:20 Aqaba	
16:20 Jeddah, Medina, Tref, Hael (SDI)	
17:00 Cairo	
17:15 Paris, Rome	
18:10 Madrid, Athens	
18:40 Beirut (MEA)	
21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	
Departures:	
8:00 Beirut	
8:45 Beirut (MEA)	
8:45 Cairo (EA)	
10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	
10:30 Cairo	
12:00 Damascus (SAA)	
14:30 Aqaba	
16:45 Kuwait (KAC)	
18:10 Tabuk, Medina, Jeddah (SDI)	
19:30 Doha, Karachi	
20:00 Tehran	
22:55 Doha, Muscat	

BBC RADIO

GMT	14:30 My Kind of Music
05:00 World News, 24 hours	15:00 Radio Newsreel
05:30 Sarah Ward	15:15 Outlook
05:45 The World Today	16:00 News: Commentary
06:00 News: Press Review	16:15 Science in Action
06:30 My Kind of Music	16:45 The World Today
07:00 News, 24 hours	17:00 News
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:09 Music Now
07:45 Merchant Navy Programme	17:30 Book Choice
08:00 News: Reflections	17:45 Sports Round-up
08:15 Music for Wind Instruments	18:00 News
08:30 Jazz Club	18:15 Radio Newsreel
09:00 News: Press Review	18:30 What's New?
09:15 The World Today	19:00 Outlook: News Summary
09:30 Financial News	19:42 Stock Market
09:45 Jane Eyre	19:45 Strike up the Band
10:15 Merchant Navy	20:00 News: 24 hours
10:30 Folk and Country	20:30 Dental Care
11:00 News	21:00 World Radio Club
11:15 Face of England	21:15 Sarah Ward Requests
11:30 Discovery	21:45 Scotland 77
12:00 Radio Newsreel	22:00 News: The World Today
12:15 Composer and Inter-	22:25 Financial News
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:45 Sports Radio-up
13:00 News: 24 hours	23:00 World News: Commentary
13:30 New Ideas	23:15 From the Weeklies
13:40 Ulster This Week	23:30 Take it or Leave it

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	Feature: The Earth, News Summary
03:00 The Breakfast Show	18:30 Music USA (Stam)
to 03:00, 04:00, 05:00, and	19:00 News Roundup, Re Actualities, Opinion help, News Sum
06:30 06:00 GMT: News, Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT:	19:30 VOA Magazine, A cana, Science, Cul Letters.
An informal presentation of popular music and feature reports and 20:15 Music (Jazz)	20:00 Special English. N
interviews, answers to 21:00 VOA World Rep	20:15 Music (Jazz)
listeners' questions, Science Digest	21:00 VOA World Rep
17:00 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary	21:00 VOA World Rep
17:30 Forum	21:00 VOA World Rep
18:00 Special English, News, 21:30	21:00 VOA World Rep

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 24291
Fire headquarters	" 22090
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 3

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 36142-3
French Cultural Centre	" 37009
Goethe Institute	" 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44208
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

ALESTINE PROTESTS

The following is the text of a letter sent by West Bank mayors to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance prior to his recent fact-finding mission to the Middle East.

The honourable secretary of state, USA.
The people of Palestine under "Israeli" occupation.

Jerusalem,
January 31st, 1977.

would first like to congratulate you on the important with which you have been entrusted, and join the whole our high expectations from the new administration.

is not the first time that a high-ranking state official part of the world. We do not expect to be included in schedule to the Middle East, but we are a party to the which has been the major issue in world politics. In fact, the crux of that very issue. It is common knowledge that high-ranking officials see only that aspect of the political which their host country wants them to see. In this day when leading members of the United Nations are up policies for the betterment of humanity, backs are those very basic moral principles in favour of economic as and power politics.

are the people of Palestine. We are members of that. We believe that our grievances should be heard before armed into a persecuted race and before it becomes too unendments. Perhaps the following will help to clarify te that has for a long period been dimmed and blurred ternational media and the power of Zionist lobby.

y occupation is hateful. "Benign Israeli occupation" is a derate misrepresentation of the situation.

ousands of our men and women are in jails, living under most inhumane conditions, subjected to the alien law of r occupier.

r under-age schoolchildren are arrested in great masses expressing their feelings and are not set free until their mities pay intolerable bails, the majority of whom cannot r, thus wasting their scholastic year.

ndreds of our men and women have been unjustifiably ported, thus being denied the very basic right of living their own homeland.

reed acquisition of land and the establishment of new lements over the whole of Palestine is continuing, in fiance of all protests.

ople are being evicted from their own homes, and there y many cases in the heart of the Old City of Jerusalem it are still too fresh in our memories as well as in the mories of our occupier to be forgotten or denied.

a illegal unilateral annexation of Jerusalem and its judaion has been put into force in spite of the unanimous emational condemnation of that measure. Consequently, e enforcement of the "Israeli" taxation system is an unarable burden on the Arab population.

r holy places have been desecrated; and our religious s have been disturbed.

s world stands silent in the face of these atrocities, while rael" is giving unfounded facts in her continued violaons of international conventions.

would like to draw your attention to the fact that the ks upon the formation of the United Nations as a step peace and the recognition of human rights.

United States plays a leading role in this world council. raeli" military occupation of Arab territory is allowed as unchecked, then the United Nations makes a mockery ery values for which it was formed, and the United Sta longer stand as the embodiment of liberty and freedom.

continued and guaranteed backing of "Israel" by the ates has for long obstructed any serious endeavour for ment in the area. "Israel" has never been sincere in its towards peace, and the military support of the United greatly to blame. The Palestine people wish to have faith new United States administration is sincere in its intenachieve a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict by "Israel" respect and comply without any further delay resolutions and decisions of the world body.

are now restricted in our physical movements and en- the occupiers, but our spirits are undaunted and free to the struggle for our national identity, rescue our home-build the future for our children.

lover, in addressing ourselves to you, our primary wish ey the conditions of occupation which we suffer and of have first-hand knowledge, without in any way wishing e a representative role for the Palestinian people, whose imate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organi-

Thank you.

Sincerely,

The people of Palestine
under "Israeli occupation".

AMC takes 40% share in potash project

AMMAN (JNA). — The Arab Mining Company Thursday decided to participate in Jordan's potash project with a 40 per cent contribution to its capital. The potash plant's productive capacity will be one million tonnes of potash per annum.

Board of Administration Chairman Dr. Abdul Razzaq Al Hashimi expressed his pleasure that the company was participating in this, its first mining project in the Arab world.

Representatives from Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait and Libya are attending the board meeting.

The company's general assembly is due to meet Saturday to approve the board's resolutions.

CIVIL AVIATION COMMITTEE MEETS

DAMASCUS, Feb. 24 (JNA). — The Jordanian-Syrian Civil Aviation Committee today held a meeting chaired by Jordanian Civil Aviation Director Sharif Ghazi Rakan and his Syrian counterpart Ahmad Antar.

The meeting studied the proposed amendments to the draft of the unified civil aviation law and decided that another sub-committee should convene here Sunday to study the amendments proposed by the Syrian team.

The committee also decided to send a joint delegation to the United States to complete negotiations on long-distance flights linking Amman and Damascus with New York.



Prince Hassan receives a group of visiting Canadian businessmen and economists at the Royal Court Thursday. (JNA photo).

Minister visits Zarqa area, workers' village

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Municipal Affairs Ibrahim Ayyoub Thursday afternoon presided over a meeting at Zarqa municipality during which public services and present and future projects were reviewed. The minister paid a visit to the workers' village under construction near the town of Al Hashimiyeh.

Mr. Ayyoub pointed out that

this 1,012-unit project is expected to be completed within six months. The housing units will be distributed among fixed-income workers in the Zarqa area.

The minister was accompanied on the tour by the Under Secretary at the ministry, Mr. Ibrahim Al Otour, and the Director of the Housing Corporation, Mr. Hamdallah Nabulsi.

Aviation head leaves Jordan

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director of the Technical Department of the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), Mr. Jack Vivian, left here Thursday after a three-day visit to Jordan during which he discussed with officials of the Department of Civil Aviation a plan for technical assistance to

be provided by the ICAO this year.

The plan will include training courses for technical and administrative personnel at Amman airport and the new international airport and the supply of experts and technical equipment to the Department of Civil Aviation's training centre.

Prince Hassan receives group of Canadians

AMMAN (JNA). — Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, Thursday received a Canadian group of businessmen and economists, which had arrived here Wednesday.

Welcoming the group at the Royal Court, His Highness called for economic and political cooperation between Canada and Jordan.

The Canadian visitors applauded Jordan's modern renaissance in all fields. They presented Prince Hassan with the emblem of the Olympic Games, which took place in Montreal last year.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	569.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	138.9	139.3
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	131.5	131.9
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.7	37.9
Saudi riyal	94.5	95.0
Lebanese pound	112.7	113.4
Syrian pound	82.0	82.2
Iraqi dinar	942.0	948.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,155.0	1,160.0
Egyptian pound	462.0	472.0
Libyan dinar	800.0	810.0
UAE dirham	85.5	86.0

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE OFFICE
SALIBA AND RIZK SHUKRI RIZK
AMMAN,
KING Faisal STREET
P.O. Box 6725,
Tel: 39203 - 36529 - Telex: 1443

JD 80m tourist plan for Aqaba discussed

AMMAN (JNA). — Initial planning for a tourist project in Aqaba, considered the biggest of its kind in the Middle East, was discussed at a meeting held at the Ministry of Tourism Thursday.

The meeting discussed a Canadian offer to carry out the JD 80 million project. It provides for the construction of an artificial lake connected to the Gulf of Aqaba, tourist accommodation and four tourist hotels. This vast project will cover 2,500 dunams.

During the meeting, it was decided to form a committee of experts from the public and

private sectors to study implementation and who will carry out the project.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Tourism Ghaleb Barakat, Minister of Industry and Commerce Najmeddin Dajani and representatives of government departments and the private sector.

Canadian official quarters, which had adopted the scheme, expressed readiness to share in its execution. A Canadian consultant firm was slated to carry out a feasibility study.

A Jordanian ministerial committee has been formed to follow up studies on the project.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Development and Reconstruction, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, Thursday received the Director of UNRWA in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner, and discussed with him the medical services which UNRWA provides to the Palestinian refugees and its employees.

* AMMAN. — The Director of the Statistics Department, Mr. Shuja' Assad, Thursday discussed with an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Expert here on a visit the question of Jordan's manpower, its specific characteristics and the reasons for many workers leaving Jordan.

* AMMAN. — The University of Jordan will participate at the Arab Universities Committee meeting in Riyadh March 15 to discuss the possibility of setting up a pan-Arab university and similar scientific research centres.

* AMMAN. — Under Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Dr. Hashem Dabbas Thursday returned home from Sudan. Mr. Dabbas led Jordan's delegation during economic discussions aimed at boosting economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Tourism Ghaleb Barakat Thursday presided over a meeting at his office to discuss the role of tourist organisations in King Hussein's silver jubilee.

* AMMAN. — A Syrian delegation from the Ministry of Transport Friday arrives here to complete discussion on the unified traffic law draft started in Damascus last month.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY WANTED

Engineering firm needs a secretary with good knowledge of English and French languages. Arabic language and shorthand advantageous. Please contact tel. 42787 between 8:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.; 2:30 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.

ATTENTION

IMPORTERS-We can supply following items used/new on attractive prices:

1. Earth Moving Machinery/Equipment.
2. Road Carpeting Machines.
3. Tractors & Allied Equipment.
4. Drilling Rigs.
5. Commercial/Industrial Vehicles.
6. Automobiles and Trucks.
7. Aircrafts and Helicopters.
8. Boats and Yachts.
9. Air Conditioners and Refrigerators.
10. Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals.
11. Modular Homes and Motor Homes.
12. General Consumer Goods.

AMERICAN BEAVERS CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 247 - NEW HARTFORD, N.Y. 13413 - U.S.A.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

FURNITURE

AD-DAR
FOR THE MOST PRACTICAL AND LUXURIOUS FURNITURE.
WE ALSO CARRY A WIDE VARIETY OF THE MOST CONTEMPORARY LIGHTING.
R.O.L. 2025, TEL. 39025, Amman - Jordan

Scandinavian Show Room
The luxury furniture for every taste and pocket.
Civil Defense Street - Tel. 43310
P.O. Box 3774 - Amman - Jordan

RESTAURANTS

baba lu RESTAURANT
What to dine with your family and friends in our European relaxing atmosphere whilst enjoying our famous cuisine.
Daily breakfast with full service
WINE, BEER & BLOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
FULLY COMFORTED
JABAL AMMAN - 2nd CIRCLE - TEL. 4795

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB
opens for lunch an elegant oriental BUFFET
TEL: 62181 AMMAN

SNACK BAR RESTAURANT
Open daily for breakfast, lunch & dinner
Pizza, Steaks & Hamburger
Take-away service
THIRD CIRCLE - JABAL AMMAN - NEAR JORDAN INTERCH
TEL. 44581

NEW BAND AT LE CESAR Restaurants & Nightclub
Enjoy our superb Oriental and European cookery.
For reservations call 24421
Jabal B Weibdeh - Amman

TRAVEL
AVIS
AIRPORT 56347
AMMAN 41350 - 44355

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW 1977 MODELS
TEL. 25767

For: SHIPPING TRAVEL & TOURISM INSURANCE
Please Contact: AMIN KAHMAR & SONS
Travel & Tourist Agency
P.O. BOX 222, AMMAN TEL. - 22324-9
TELEX 122 & 1520

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
TRAVEL TOURISM
PACKING FREIGHT FORWARDING
TRANSIT INSURANCE
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
JORDAN EXPRESS CO. LTD. 11775 & 11776 JORDAN TEL. 11775

FLOWER SHOPS

Jordan Flowers
2nd Circle - Jabal Amman
Tel. 44155

Bouquet
تلخون ١٧٨٠ - عمان - الأردن
SHMESSANY ST. TEL. 67820
AMMAN - JORDAN

MISC.

CONFECTIONERY GIFTS BONBONERES
PATCHI
BEIRUT
JABAL AMMAN, WADI EDDER ST. TEL. 4890
JABAL MUSBEEN, MAJMAHIN RD. TEL. 2998

Salon Sarkis
SADUNA ST. JABAL WEIBDEH AMMAN, JORDAN
Most up-to-date hairstyles and cuts.
FIRST HAIRCUT IS ON US
● No appointments necessary.
● Competitive prices.
● Free parking.

Yugoslavia's many faces display themselves to the world



Russian tourists view "old town" of Dubrovnik.

Yugoslavia has made big strides toward modernisation since it chose its "independent road to socialism" under Marshal Tito after World War II.

As its population shifts from the countryside to urban areas and the industrial jobs available there, highrise apartment buildings dot the city scene.

Although many of the ethnic minorities cling to their traditions, city dwellers keep up with Western trends. Youths have made denim jeans and jackets almost a uniform.

In the 1960s Yugoslavia began to develop tourism along its scenic and mild Adriatic coast. Hotels and restaurants have sprouted up there to cater to international visitors. Skiing and other tourist facilities are being developed in the mountains.

But in the countryside the old ways persist.

Many private farmers stick to traditional methods of agriculture, although they do not produce the economic growth the more modern systems might. And peasants continue to peddle their flowers, cheeses and other produce at roadside stands or in village markets.



A grape farmer gathers his harvest.



High-school youths in Zagreb gather during a break.



Roadside peddler near Zagreb holds up a cheese for inspection.



Woman brings flowers to market in Zagreb.

Aid flows in to Yugoslavia's neglected Albanian minority

BELGRADE (CSM). — Yugoslavia's biggest and poorest minority — nearly one million Albanians in Kosovo province in south Serbia — stand to benefit from a new \$56-million development loan from the World Bank.

The loan will be applied to a drainage and irrigation project affecting 50,000 acres of mainly private farmlands in Kosovo. It will speed agricultural modernisation, give an immense boost to production, and ensure drinking water supplies for the first time to many new small urban communities.

Kosovo was one of the most neglected areas in the pre-war Yugoslav kingdom and in southeast Europe generally. Today things are much better. But it still lags behind the rest of Yugoslavia, and it is politically sensitive about its position.

Albanians in Kosovo outnumber Serbs — whose forebears ran the mineral-rich province as a "colony" from Belgrade — by more than four to one. Now the province has its own constitution and home rule.

In the last decade federal investments built factories, roads, schools, and a university. The area received one-third of Yugoslavia's whole aid programme for its backward areas.

Aid, however, has not yet caught up with population growth, which is still more than three times the Yugoslav average. Per capita income is



only one-third of the national average, and per capita output only about 500 U.S. dollars annually (one-quarter of the national average).

This continued economic inferiority and its attendant political sensitivity worry Belgrade.

The problem is aggravated by the "concern" often professed by neighbouring Albania, whose Stalinist-inclined leadership shows no interest in more than cool, minimal contacts or trade exchanges with Yugoslavia.

In this dual economic-political context the World Bank loan is of particular importance; the Yugoslavs have given Kosovo top priority in the 1975-1980 plan, and this loan is tied to that priority. It will finance half the cost of the drainage-irrigation project; Belgrade will pay the rest.

Individual beneficiaries will be the 35,000 people, mostly Albanians, farming an area

at present yielding an annual 80,000 tons of fruit and vegetables. The crop estimates for 1981 is a half-million tons, including new cereal production, and a doubled output of livestock providing 18,000 tons of meat for town markets each year.

It is the World Bank's second large loan for Yugoslav agriculture improvement within a year. Previously it had granted 50 million U.S. dollars toward a nationwide "green plan" to bolster cattle-breeding and other programmes and to establish new farm centres in both the state and private sectors.

This time, there is an accompanying loan also of 56 million U.S. dollars to help build roads in other underdeveloped areas.

Since the 1960s, the Washington-based bank has been one of Yugoslavia's major sources of Western economic support. To date, Belgrade has been able to borrow 1.5 billion U.S. dollars in a series of credits.

In addition to agriculture, these have helped the development of energy and raw material resources, transportation and communications, and acquisition of new technology in many fields.

Mongolia strives to boost agriculture despite harsh climate

IN A LAND where temperature can fall to minus 40 degrees C. rearing livestock can be a most impossible task, but the Mongolian state in the capital, Ulan Bator, have announced plans in a bid to beat the freeze.

By David Lascelles

LONDON (F.T.). — Mongolia, that isolated country wedged between Siberia and China, lays claim to at least one world record. For every Mongolian man, woman and child there are no less than 16 farm animals, mainly sheep, horses, yaks and camels. But even this enormous figure is not enough for this barren and backward land which has little industry and even less in the way of developed raw materials.

In Ulan Bator, the capital, the Soviet-aligned communist government has just approved a new long-term plan to boost farming and raise the cattle population even further.

The traditional picture of Mongolia as a land of horse-riders driving their herds to fresh pastures still holds today. But in 1977, they belong to cooperative farms, and their homes are equipped with radios and pictures of Lenin.

At the last count 1.5 million Mongolians were herding nearly 25 million animals in the broad, treeless plains that make up most of Mongolia's landscape. The trouble lies in the word "herd". Back in 1970, the government had decreed that the livestock population must reach 25 million by 1975. But it was still below this figure a year after the deadline — a sign of the difficulties besetting Mongolian farmers.

As in the neighbouring Soviet Union, Mongolia has had trouble with its agriculture in the last two years, mainly due to the weather. The country has one of the widest temperature ranges in the world, with summer heat reaching 40 degrees C. dropping to minus 40 degrees C. in the bitter winter months.

But 1974/75 brought exceptionally dry summers and cold winters which reduced the fodder crop and killed off vast numbers of young animals. By the end of 1975, the animal population, far from increasing, had actually dropped, with serious effects on the economy.

With over 80 per cent of exports consisting of agricultural produce, Mongolia's sales abroad barely increased at all. And its industry, which is mainly agriculture-based like leatherware and carpet-making, faced shortages of raw materials.

A year ago officials were talking of the need for action to protect animals from the weather, and stabilise supplies of fodder.

Although 1976 was better year, it still did not make up for earlier losses and in De-

cember, the Mongolian Mr. Yumzagin Tsedev, Mongolia's new plan, which places its on the need to raise rural output and efficiency.

The plan has set the first is to speed production of animal. These are simple v. ois erected in the for animals to huddle freezing weather. A Mongolia built about them, enough to give one million head of But because the sh. truction programme well over half of the herds still lack any from winter weather.

The second aim is se output by providi with more and bett ment, particularly in irrigation machinery.

The third is to boost of crops, especia fodder, by supplying equipment and open gin lands. Overall, to raise agricultural 30 per cent over the period compared with one achieved in the five years. In other Mongolia is looking marked acceleration.

To encourage fu government has also big increases in the will pay for produce cooperative farms. of horses, for instan up 50 per cent, she 30 per cent and camel t Mongolia's most val ducts, 25 per cent.

Much of the farm ramme is being bet Soviet Union, which does interest in Mor ahs and would do to the country's aid serious economic str.

This interest is pa Mongolia's other China, and Moscow ensure that the Mo leadership remains fir also partly due to great economic pote Mongolian agricu ports already plug a in the poorly supplie regions of Russia. Bu ntry also has large t tentia.

In 1979, Mongolia up a giant copper Erdenet north of U. Built with Soviet i will become one of projects of its kind. geologists from Com Soviet-led economic to which Mongolia have also just begun ave survey of the see what else it has t

مركز الصحافة

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

her vulnerable. South

NORTH
♠ 875
♥ K 106
♦ QJ 103
♣ K 82

EAST
♠ K 93
♥ QJ
♦ AK 9842
♣ 95

SOUTH
♠ Q10642
♥ A97
♦ 76
♣ AQ3

idding:
West North East
Pass 2+ Pass
Pass

ing lead: Jack of ♣

clarer elected to win in his hand and lead a diamond to the ten and Rose's king. Back came another club, won

in the closed-hand. Declarer led his remaining diamond, West discarded a heart and Rose was in with the ace of diamonds.

There was an obvious defense to continue diamonds. That, however, would have spelled *finis* for

the defenders. Declarer would have simply discarded his remaining club while West ruffed with a master trump, and the defenders

would have collected only three trump tricks and two diamonds.

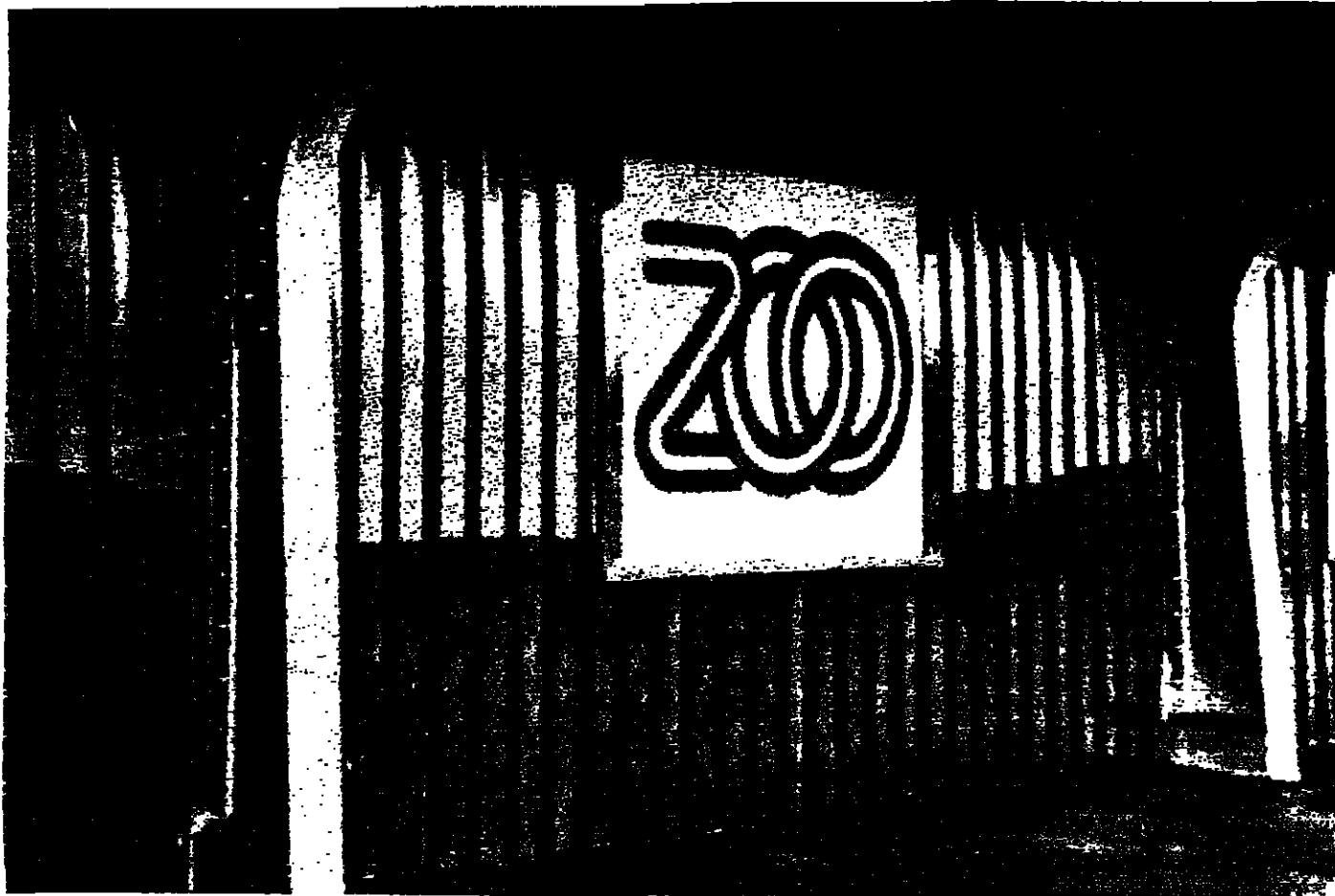
Rose unerringly found the killing return—a trump. West won the jack and the

defenders were now poised to score their trumps separately. West led a third club, East ruffed with the nine of trumps and returned a dia-

mond. West ruffed with the ace of spades and East still had the king of trumps for

the setting trick. An unusual situation—the only way to get a killing ruff is to lead a trump!

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



New York City has decided to brighten up its subway stations -- such as this one near Bronx Zoo.

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to attend to all of the little affairs of everyday life and you will find that you are bright and alert to whatever requires your attention. However, the evening requires considerable rest to avoid being nervous. Be sure you do nothing to offend anyone in authority.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get into those tasks that need your personal attention early and get them quickly out of the way. Make sure utilities are in good working order. Relax in evening or do some light traveling.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Concentrate on getting finances in better order during day and try to build your income appreciably. Consult with a good adviser who could help you with ideas and suggestions.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have many personal matters to attend to and should do so during the early part of the day so that the evening can be free from work. Talk over the future with others also.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) This is the right day to get into all the odds and ends of jobs that have been accumulating and get them done. Plan how to please a loved one. Don't be extravagant.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Those small tasks that will please your friends should be done now since they are more important than you realize. Day hours are best for going after an aim vital to you. Take it easy tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Ideal day to get into those civic and career matters that are important and do them sensibly. Make sure you handle credit affairs wisely, also. Take no chances where your reputation is concerned.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Look into every phase of some new activity and confer with those whose background has been different from yours for good results. This can bring about fine things in the future.

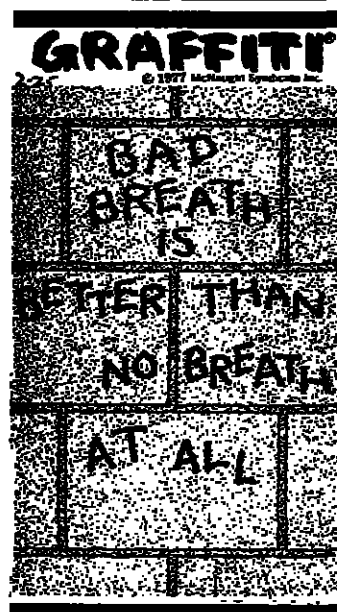
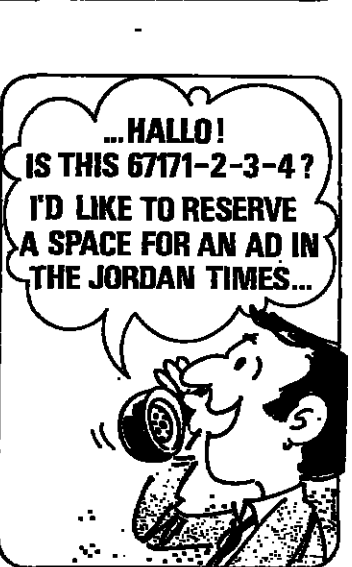
SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure you carry through with agreements made with others and gain their goodwill, active assistance. Your mate will appreciate any favors extended today. Be truthful, thoughtful.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Know what is expected of you by close associates and carry through to the best of your ability, and advance. Later take the health treatments you need and add to vitality.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Finish work ahead of you in a precise and clever fashion. Coordinate your efforts well with those of co-workers. Make the evening a happy one with those you love.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan early the recreation you want to have over the weekend, and begin this evening with music, art. Show more affection for the one you love and be happier.

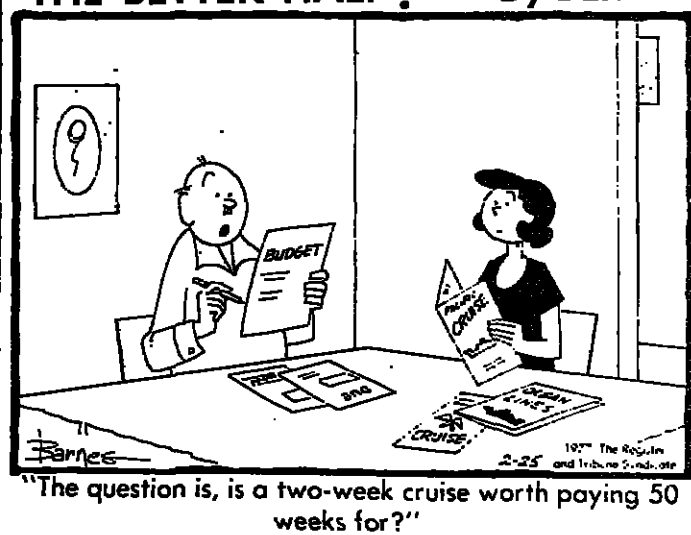
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Home affairs should be uppermost on your mind today and much done to keep kin happy. Study into new activities later that can prove quite profitable to you in the future. Relax tonight.



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



UNBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

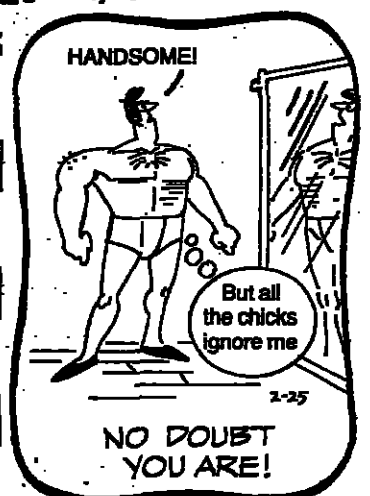
amble these four Jumbles, letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

ARAT

ASEC

ENART

JNNEA



NO DOUBT YOU ARE!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the surprise answer here:

Answers tomorrow

Jumbles: CRIME HOIST BANGLE TAWDORY
Answer: A large number watch it nowadays—WEIGHT

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

KOJAK:

AN UNFAIR TRADE

Kojak investigates a murder in which the main suspect is a policeman.

CILLA'S COMEDY:

WHO'S ROCKING THE BOAT

Cilla and her friends go on a river cruise.

BIG VALLEY:

BUFFALO MAN

Three prisoners, who work in a ranch during the day fight with guard and get into trouble.

MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person at the Jordan Times—Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

OUT AND ABOUT

THE CROWN ROTISSERIE

Hotel Jordan Intercontinental. Open daily for Executive Luncheon 1-3 p.m. Special International Buffet on Sundays. Dinner with live music from 7 p.m. to midnight. For reservation please call 41361 ext. 5.

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabel Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabel Al Luweibdeh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646. Jabel Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbid.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan. First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Ablyyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service—order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

SHAKHBOUS

Firas Wings Hotel, Jabel Al Luweibdeh. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a la carte. Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty: steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

WORD PUZZLE

26. Curse
28. Masticate
31. Tiber tributary
33. School test
35. Exclamation
36. Voice an opinion
38. Crowd-together
40. Grimalkin
42. Hotbed
44. Indian mulberry
45. Separate
47. Isalad woodwork
50. Stanzas
52. Customs
53. Spicy
54. Flex fiber

RIA BETS CRY
ODD ERIC LITE
COMPLICATION
ILL TIN
VERY AS PITS
ALE GRAB CUE
TO NETTED BE
SNOUT DEER
RIOS AL
CONTEMPORARY
ALI GEAR TOA
PIAS ONTO SAK
SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

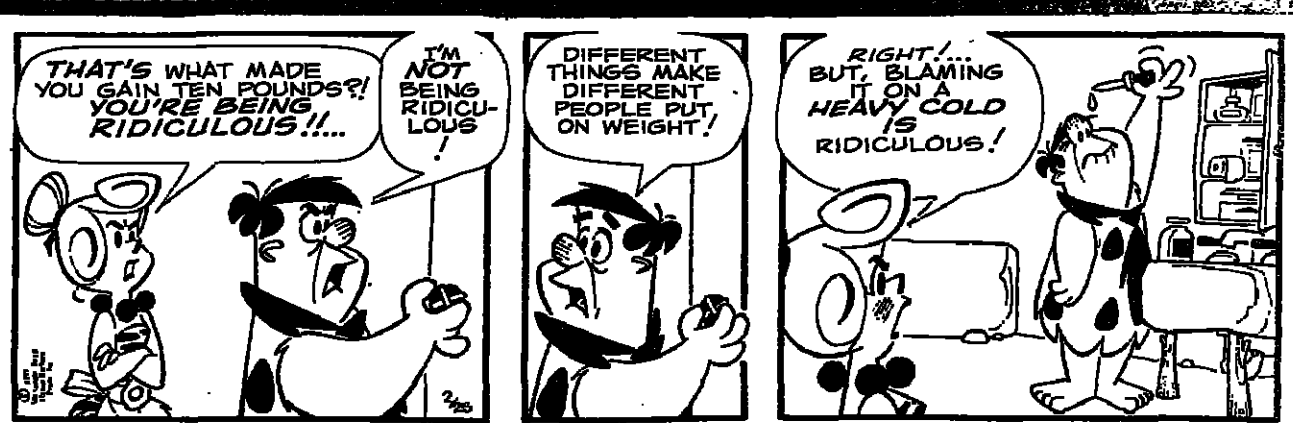
DOWN
1. Jack of clubs in loo
2. Round pompano
3. Whipped
4. Explosive
5. Horse seaport
6. Guido's note
7. Fray
8. Striking show
9. Son
10. Icelandic poem
11. Mother
12. Skink
13. Cat
14. Container
15. Cheese
16. Heyday
17. Network
18. Sooner
19. For what reason
20. Chemist's vessel
21. Fictional dog
22. Pointless
23. Givet
24. Capital
25. Courtier
26. Worry
27. Negative
28. Liquor
29. Enzyme
30. Command to halt

30 min. AP Newsfeatures 2-25 51.

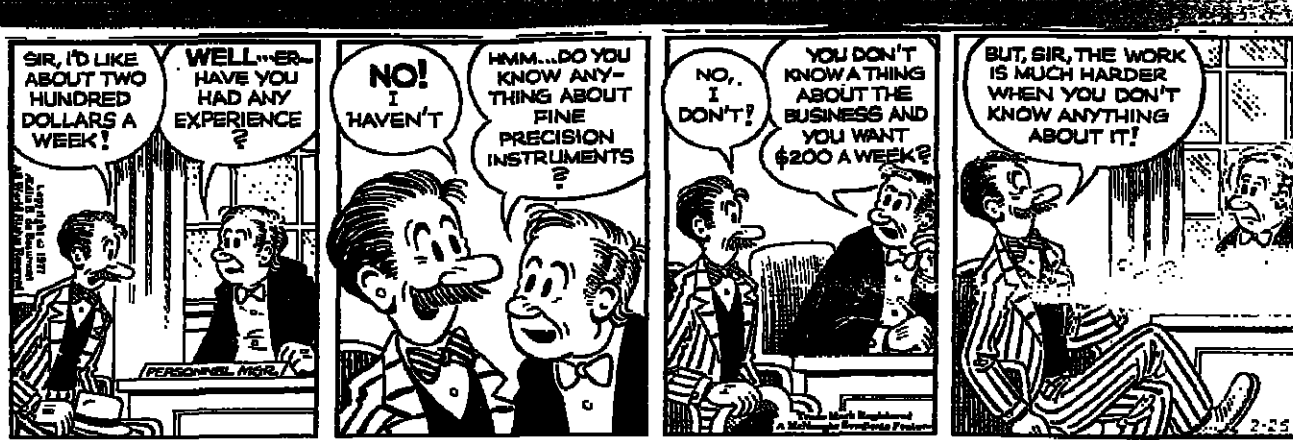
PEANUTS



THE FLINTSTONES



MUTT AND JEFF



Algerians go to polls today to elect 1st parliament in 12 years

ALGIERS, Feb. 24 (AFP). — Algeria goes to the polls tomorrow to elect a parliament, its first since 1965.

The election marks the last step in overhaul of governing institutions before the 1978-scheduled restructuring of the country's sole political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN).

Voters will choose 261 deputies from among the 783 candidates slated by the FLN. Winners will hold office for five years as members of Algeria's first People's National Assembly.

Friday's balloting brings to four the number of times the Algerians have voted in referenda in the past nine months.

In June, Algerians adopted a National Charter to guide policy for the next decade in politics, economics, social and cultural matters. The vote followed an intense nationwide debate.

In November, voters went to the polls to approve a legal corollary to the charter and, in December, they elected Mr. Houari Boumedienne, the sole candidate, as President of the republic for a six year term.

Col. Boumedienne was thus confirmed as Algerian head of state, a position he has in effect held since leading a coup d'etat on June 19, 1965.

Tomorrow's legislative elections cap a long period of political evolution that began here in 1967 with the election of People's Communal Assemblies.

Two years later, Departmental Assemblies were elected. Parallel elections have taken place for representatives of farm workers, industrial employees and other social groups throughout the country.

Attention was now focused on the next FLN convention, scheduled to take place in 1978 and generally expected to make profound changes in the status of the party.

Under the recently adopted National Charter, the FLN was to become "supreme organ of guidance of the Algerian revolution."

Soon after results of tomorrow's balloting are available, President Boumedienne is expected to form his first government since being elected in December.

Then the president turns his attention to preparing the ground for the upcoming FLN convention, the second since Algeria won its independence in 1962. The first was held in 1964.

The convention is expected to set up a hierarchy for the party.

Rhodesia decides to deport Bishop Lamont

SALISBURY, Feb. 24 (Agencies). — Rhodesia said today it would deport Roman Catholic Bishop Donal Lamont, sentenced to serve one year in jail for failing to report the presence of black nationalist guerrillas in his diocese.

The 65-year-old Irish bishop was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment last Oct. 1 for failing to report to the authorities the presence of guerrillas in his diocese.

An appeal court today cut

the 10-year sentence to four years, and said three of these would be suspended — on condition he did not again contravene Rhodesia's Law and Order Maintenance Act.

But Minister of Law and Order Hilary Squires later told parliament that the government would now strip the bishop of his Rhodesian citizenship and deport him. He would not go to prison.

The state prosecutor issued the decree enabling the authori-

Carter says allegations that Brandt received CIA money are "groundless"

BONN, Feb. 24 (R). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter has described as "groundless" allegations that ex-West German Chancellor Willy Brandt received money from the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Herr Brandt's Social Democratic Party said today.

The party released the texts of an exchange of letters between the two men on the subject of U.S. press reports last weekend that Herr Brandt was among a number of world leaders who had been paid by the CIA.

Herr Brandt had asked the president to authorize U.S. government officials to clarify the allegations, but Mr. Carter told him he could not do this.

"Unfortunately, as a government, we have to resist the temptation to dignify every report of intelligence activities with a comment... I wish it were in my power to prevent these groundless accusations against you, but it is a price we pay for the system of government we both cherish," President Carter commented.

"After all, I do not have to go to prison for 10 years," he said.

The bishop had pleaded guilty to court but said his Christian principles prevented him from exposing the guerrillas.

Chief Justice Hector MacDonaid explained had his suspension of part of the sentence by saying "we entertain no doubt

that the appellant would enjoy the notoriety of serving a prison sentence."

"From the purely subjective point of view, therefore, a prison sentence will serve no purpose, but such a sentence is necessary to mark the seriousness of the offence and to deter others from behaving in the same way," the judge said.

Polisario claims railway attack

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania, Feb. 24 (AFP). — Polisario guerrillas attacked the 600 kms. railway across northern Mauritania on Sunday damaging three out of four locomotives pulling what is reputed to be the world's longest and heaviest train, informed sources said here today.

The guerrillas claimed yesterday they had cut the railway, killing 100 "enemy" soldiers. The attack took place 100 kms south of the town of Zouerate, the Mauritania sources said.

According to Mauritania officials, however, only one Mauritanian soldier died in the attack while the Mauritania air force destroyed two of Polisario's vehicles.

The railway is the only access to the sea for Mauritania's iron ore, its main export, running from the mines at Zouerate to Nouadhibou, the main port.

The Zouerate mines are close to the border with Western Sahara, the phosphate-rich former Spanish territory for which Polisario guerrillas are fighting, having rejected the partitioning of the territory by Mauritania and Morocco a year ago.

Five guerrillas were killed and some Mauritanian soldiers wounded, the officials said. Then on Feb. 5, Polisario ambushed an army patrol north of Argoub inside Mauritania's sector of the Western Sahara, the officials said.

According to the Mauritania, retreating Polisario guerrillas attacked nomad encampments between Argoub and Tindouf on the Algerian side of the border, kidnapping several dozen people including children and killing their cattle.

The officials denied a Polisario claim that a Mauritanian chief had gone over to the guerrillas with his people. The person concerned was the son

of a former chief of the Reghibat, the main nomadic tribe represented in Polisario.

The man was chief of "nothing at all" and had never held any official Mauritania party post as was claimed, the officials said.

Also according to an informed source, Polisario ambushed two squadrons of the Mauritanian army north of Argoub and captured 21 soldiers.

According to Polisario in a statement put out in Algiers on Tuesday night, Mauritanian soldiers and civilians are deserting to its ranks.

STASBOURG, Feb. 24 (AFP). — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will have to find ways of compromising between his own personal policies and the country's leftist alliance parties, according to an opinion survey released here yesterday.

The poll was carried out by Sofres for the regional daily press. It showed that if the left won the parliamentary election next year, 60 per cent of the French would still want to see Mr. Giscard d'Estaing carry on as president.

And 46 per cent, under those conditions, wanted to see Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand become prime minister, the poll showed.

However, 34 per cent of the people polled said they would prefer to see a prime minister in the Matignon Palace who was centre-left. There was a 26 per cent "don't know" response to this question.

Even fields of poli which have always been strictly reserved for the president can fire in the poll.

The public believes showing of 50 per cent that the president should formulate policy, by 45 per cent to should control force and by 48 per cent to should control the police.

Two out of five Frenchmen questioned came against 75 per cent that rather resign in victory of the left M d'Estaing should see romise in each field making with his left wing.

The Hunan Party (C) said a build-up of defence forces was one man Hua's major goal "Comrade Hua Kuotacheng very great in strengthening army and considers all important at the strategic being prepared for article said.

This call for a strong comes in the wake of separate conferences on defence planning held in Peking.

The details of the proceedings were close by the official observers said the pri before the military modernisation of its and related war indu

Uganda Radio accuses neighbour Tanzania of preparing an invasion

NAIROBI, Feb. 24 (Agencies). — President Idi Amin's Ugandan government alleged today that an invading force was being mustered in neighbouring Tanzania only 10 kms. from his heavily defended southern frontier.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania's spokesman said of the allegation broadcast over Uganda Radio: "It is absolute balderdash, just one other dream."

But Uganda Radio later broadcast that Libya, a state friendly to Uganda, had "placed all its armed forces at the disposal of the Ugandan government."

At his first meeting with foreign correspondents, just after a coup swept him to power in January, 1971, he spoke of invasion preparations in the neighbouring east African republic.

In a news conference in Kampala yesterday president Amin told a group of visiting reporters that a plan to fly paratroopers into Ugandan towns from an aircraft carrier had been backed by the United States, Britain and Israel.

Radio Uganda repeated the president's statement today and said the aim of the plan was to restore ex-President Obote to power.

The radio said the plan was to be backed from within Uganda by members of the Acholi and Lango tribes recruited in each army unit.

Earlier today President Amin claimed he can leave Uganda for six months without fear of coup d'etat, Uganda Radio reported.

In a broadcast monitored in Nairobi the radio quoted President Amin as saying army had put him in a position that he himself did not hold office.

The claim was apparently to plans announced yesterday by the president to tend the Commonwealth conference in London in April.

The Uganda Radio said Marshal Amin expected for his planned connection, it said for President Gerald Ford the CIA at Mr. Amin's request the Ugandan had travelled to New York for a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

Meanwhile, Britain led the United Nations Rights Commission to international inquiry reported violations of the in Uganda.

The request was made by the commission's closed sitting in Geneva by E. Legate Sir Keith Umu informed sources.

Ugandan delegate, Minister Geoffrey Rule, expected to tell the world whether his country would accept an inquiry "study" of events in Uganda.

In New York eight American blacks have an appeal for all a white and black, to President Amin's "retort" in Uganda.

"No one should be in criticising Amin's 'crazing black Africa' the eight signatories, which was made to today's New York signatories in the National Association of American Blacks of Color (NAACP), Mr. Jordan, Executive Director of the National Urban League, Mr. Frederick O'Neal, of Associated Actors and

President Amin is deeply concerned about what he sees as a threat to his rule in Uganda from across the Tanzanian frontier.

At his first meeting with foreign correspondents, just after a coup swept him to power in January, 1971, he spoke of invasion preparations in the neighbouring east African republic.

In a news conference in Kampala yesterday president Amin told a group of visiting reporters that a plan to fly paratroopers into Ugandan towns from an aircraft carrier had been backed by the United States, Britain and Israel.

Radio Uganda repeated the president's statement today and said the aim of the plan was to restore ex-President Obote to power.

The radio said the plan was to be backed from within Uganda by members of the Acholi and Lango tribes recruited in each army unit.

Earlier today President Amin claimed he can leave Uganda for six months without fear of coup d'etat, Uganda Radio reported.

In a broadcast monitored in Nairobi the radio quoted President Amin as saying army had put him in a position that he himself did not hold office.

The claim was apparently to plans announced yesterday by the president to tend the Commonwealth conference in London in April.

The Uganda Radio said Marshal Amin expected for his planned connection, it said for President Gerald Ford the CIA at Mr. Amin's request the Ugandan had travelled to New York for a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

Meanwhile, Britain led the United Nations Rights Commission to international inquiry reported violations of the in Uganda.

The request was made by the commission's closed sitting in Geneva by E. Legate Sir Keith Umu informed sources.

Ugandan delegate, Minister Geoffrey Rule, expected to tell the world whether his country would accept an inquiry "study" of events in Uganda.

In New York eight American blacks have an appeal for all a white and black, to President Amin's "retort" in Uganda.

"No one should be in criticising Amin's 'crazing black Africa' the eight signatories, which was made to today's New York signatories in the National Association of American Blacks of Color (NAACP), Mr. Jordan, Executive Director of the National Urban League, Mr. Frederick O'Neal, of Associated Actors and

President Amin is deeply concerned about what he sees as a threat to his rule in Uganda from across the Tanzanian frontier.

At his first meeting with foreign correspondents, just after a coup swept him to power in January, 1971, he spoke of invasion preparations in the neighbouring east African republic.

In a news conference in Kampala yesterday president Amin told a group of visiting reporters that a plan to fly paratroopers into Ugandan towns from an aircraft carrier had been backed by the United States, Britain and Israel.

Radio Uganda repeated the president's statement today and said the aim of the plan was to restore ex-President Obote to power.

The radio said the plan was to be backed from within Uganda by members of the Acholi and Lango tribes recruited in each army unit.

Earlier today President Amin claimed he can leave Uganda for six months without fear of coup d'etat, Uganda Radio reported.

In a broadcast monitored in Nairobi the radio quoted President Amin as saying army had put him in a position that he himself did not hold office.

The claim was apparently to plans announced yesterday by the president to tend the Commonwealth conference in London in April.

The Uganda Radio said Marshal Amin expected for his planned connection, it said for President Gerald Ford the CIA at Mr. Amin's request the Ugandan had travelled to New York for a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

Meanwhile, Britain led the United Nations Rights Commission to international inquiry reported violations of the in Uganda.

The request was made by the commission's closed sitting in Geneva by E. Legate Sir Keith Umu informed sources.

Ugandan delegate, Minister Geoffrey Rule, expected to tell the world whether his country would accept an inquiry "study" of events in Uganda.

In New York eight American blacks have an appeal for all a white and black, to President Amin's "retort" in Uganda.

"No one should be in criticising Amin's 'crazing black Africa' the eight signatories, which was made to today's New York signatories in the National Association of American Blacks of Color (NAACP), Mr. Jordan, Executive Director of the National Urban League, Mr. Frederick O'Neal, of Associated Actors and

President Amin is deeply concerned about what he sees as a threat to his rule in Uganda from across the Tanzanian frontier.

At his first meeting with foreign correspondents, just after a coup swept him to power in January, 1971, he spoke of invasion preparations in the neighbouring east African republic.

In a news conference in Kampala yesterday president Amin told a group of visiting reporters that a plan to fly paratroopers into Ugandan towns from an aircraft carrier had been backed by the United States, Britain and Israel.

Radio Uganda repeated the president's statement today and said the aim of the plan was to restore ex-President Obote to power.

The radio said the plan was to be backed from within Uganda by members of the Acholi and Lango tribes recruited in each army unit.

Earlier today President Amin claimed he can leave Uganda for six months without fear of coup d'etat, Uganda Radio reported.

In a broadcast monitored in Nairobi the radio quoted President Amin as saying army had put him in a position that he himself did not hold office.

The claim was apparently to plans announced yesterday by the president to tend the Commonwealth conference in London in April.

The Uganda Radio said Marshal Amin expected for his planned connection, it said for President Gerald Ford the CIA at Mr. Amin's request the Ugandan had travelled to New York for a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

"OPEC has no right to fix prices," is Yamani's latest justification for Saudi Arabian oil policy

ABU DHABI, Feb. 24 (R). — Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani was quoted today as saying the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) had no right to fix oil prices.

He said Saudi Arabia's refusal together with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to implement the two-stage price increase decided for this year by the 11 other OPEC nations was merely an assertion of this position.

Sheikh Yamani's comments on OPEC were given in an interview with Abu Dhabi's semi-official newspaper Al Ittihad.

"OPEC has no right to fix prices. Its statutes do not provide for this at all," he told the newspaper during a visit to Abu Dhabi earlier this week for talks with UAE ministers.

In December, OPEC reached

a majority decision to raise prices by 10 per cent from last month and by a further five per cent in July.

Saudi Arabia and the UAE limited their oil price increases to five per cent for the whole year.

Sheikh Yamani said: "In adopting the present stand, we were merely putting things back in order."

He said Saudi Arabia was now exercising the right of sovereignty over its own oil and other countries had no right to decide the price of Saudi oil.

"If they want to fix the price of oil, we should have the biggest say as the country with the biggest production and the largest reserves," Sheikh Yamani was quoted as saying.

OPEC was created by the world's major oil exporters more than 15 years ago to protect their interests against the gi-

ant multi-national oil companies.

It turned to price fixing a few days after the start of the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war following a dispute with the oil companies over compensation for the then falling value of the U.S. dollar, the currency in which oil prices are normally expressed.

Oil prices quadrupled within a few months as a result of this first step which coincided with a world-wide energy crisis.

Replying to criticism of the Saudi and UAE stand by the other OPEC members, Sheikh Yamani asked: "Where were they when Saudi Arabia suffered damages because of the reduction of their oil prices?"

At one time, he said, Libya and Iraq reduced their prices and the market was inundated with oil.

Sheikh Yamani also told Al Ittihad that a "unique" agree-

ment on complete ownership of Aramco — the Arabian American Oil Company — backdated to Jan. 1, 1976 would be announced soon.

Referring to delay in negotiations with Aramco on ownership of the remaining 40 per cent of the company's holdings, he said: "News on reaching agreement on the ownership of Aramco will be announced soon. It will be a unique agreement and the ownership decision will be backdated to the beginning of last year."

Sheikh Yamani said: "Oil supplies in future should be linked to the industrialisation of our country. The price of oil is no longer set in sterling or the dollar but is based on the technology and plant we get."

200-MILE FISHING ZONE ANNOUNCED BY SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (R). — The Soviet Union today announced a 200-mile fishing zone will operate round the greater part of its coastline from March 1. Foreign ships will only be able to fish inside the zone with Soviet consent. The zone was first declared in principle last December without any date being set. The Soviet government issued a decree today saying it would apply from next Tuesday to Soviet coastal waters in the Bering Sea, the Sea of Okhotsk, the Sea of Japan and the Chukchi Sea. The Pacific and Arctic Oceans were also included, together with areas round Soviet islands, the decree said. Details were issued by the official Tass news agency.

The ECE said it was too early to judge the effect of official and other anti-smoking drives in Europe but they would have to be planned as long-term undertakings if they were to influence firmly-established smoking habits.

The report said tobacco production expanded moderately in Europe in the 1970s. West Europe produced nearly 10 per cent of total world output and East Europe 11.5 per cent. Top European producers in 1973-75 were the Soviet Union, Turkey, Bulgaria, Italy, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia and France.

Prices showed a broad loss Thursday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average lost more than five points in moderate trading.

Wall Street, with its traditional conservative economic viewpoint, seemed to be reacting uneasily to proposals in Congress for added spending measures in legislation aimed at stimulating the economy.

Losers outnumbered gainers at the close by a wide 992 to 452 margin.

Once again, the most "respectful" blue chips were the hardest hit. General Dynamics lost 1 3/8 at 65 7/8, Burroughs 1 1/8 at 69.5 and Phillips 1 7/8 at 56 5/8.

At the close the industrial average shows at 932.60, a loss of 5.65 points; Transp at 221.90, a loss of 0.98; utilities at 105.60, a loss of 0.26. 19,730,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,700,000 during the last hour.

DEIRUT, Feb. 24 (AFP). — Finance ministers from oil-producing countries have agreed in principle to lend \$2,000 million to Egypt. Al Arwar reported today. In a dispatch dated Riyadh, the Beirut newspaper said Egypt had requested the assistance from the finance ministers, now meeting in Saudi Arabia.

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (R). — Saudi Arabia has renewed its commercial and economic agreement with Lebanon until the end of this year, Riyadh Radio reported yesterday. The radio said a royal decree was issued earlier this month renewing the agreement for two years from the beginning of January 1976. The agreement could not be renewed earlier because of the Lebanese civil war.

PARIS, Feb. 24 (R). — France's Dassault-Breguet aircraft manufacturing company said today it had orders worth about seven billion francs (\$800 million). A company spokesman said the orders would keep all the Dassault factories on full production for the next 15 months. Earlier this year French officials said the group had clinched a deal for the sale to Egypt and its Arab partners of 200 Mirage F-1 advanced combat aircraft over the next decade. The spokesman did not comment on the deal, but revealed that exports of military equipment almost doubled from 2.2 billion francs (\$260 million) in 1975 to 4.1 billion francs (\$485 million) last year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AFP). — The Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Arthur Burns, came out yesterday in favour of a system of monitoring international loans by banks. In testimony to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Burns said that he shared the concern of Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minnesota) about the amount of loans by U.S. banks to developing countries. "I have communicated by concern to the leading bankers of our country," Mr. Burns said.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24 (AFP). — Unemployment in the European Economic Community (EEC) totalled 5,900,000 at the end of January compared with 5,650,000 a year before, official returns from member countries showed today. The December figure had been 5,500,000 and the new statistics showed a substantial rise in some countries during January. These rises included Denmark 17 per cent, West Germany 15 per cent and Italy nine per cent. The new total is equivalent to 5.6 per cent of the available work force, and is the highest for two decades.

DEIRUT, Feb. 24 (AFP). — Finance ministers from oil-producing countries have agreed in principle to lend \$2,000 million to Egypt. Al Arwar reported today. In a dispatch dated Riyadh, the Beirut newspaper said Egypt had requested the assistance from the finance ministers, now meeting in Saudi Arabia.

AMMAN, Feb. 24 (R). — Saudi Arabia has renewed its commercial and economic agreement with Lebanon until the end of this year, Riyadh Radio reported yesterday. The radio said a royal decree was issued earlier this month renewing the agreement for two years from the beginning of January 1976. The agreement could not be renewed earlier because of the Lebanese civil war.

PARIS, Feb. 24 (R). — France's Dassault-Breguet aircraft manufacturing company said today it had orders worth about seven billion francs (\$800 million). A company spokesman said the orders would keep all the Dassault factories on full production for the next 15 months. Earlier this year French officials said the group had clinched a deal for the sale to Egypt and its Arab partners of 200 Mirage F-1 advanced combat aircraft over the next decade. The spokesman did not comment on the deal, but revealed that exports of military equipment almost doubled from 2.2 billion francs (\$260 million) in 1975 to 4.1 billion francs (\$485 million) last year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AFP). — The Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Arthur Burns, came out yesterday in favour of a system of monitoring international loans by banks. In testimony to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Burns said that he shared the concern of Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minnesota) about the amount of loans by U.S. banks to developing countries. "I have communicated by concern to the leading bankers of our country," Mr. Burns said.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AFP). — The Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Arthur Burns, came out yesterday in favour of a system of monitoring international loans by banks. In testimony to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Burns said that he shared the concern of Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minnesota) about the amount of loans by U.S. banks to developing countries. "I have communicated by concern to the leading bankers of our country," Mr. Burns said.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AFP). — The Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Arthur Burns, came out yesterday in favour of a system of monitoring international loans by banks. In testimony to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Burns said that he shared the concern of Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minnesota) about the amount of loans by U.S. banks to developing countries. "I have communicated by concern to the leading bankers of our country," Mr. Burns said.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AFP). — The Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Arthur Burns, came out yesterday in favour of a system of monitoring international loans by banks. In testimony to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Burns said that he shared the concern of Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minnesota) about the amount of loans by U.S. banks to developing countries. "I have communicated by concern to the leading bankers of our country," Mr. Burns said.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AFP). — The Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Arthur Burns, came out yesterday in favour of a system of monitoring international loans by banks. In testimony to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Burns said that he shared the concern of Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minnesota) about the amount of loans by U.S. banks to developing countries. "I have communicated by concern to the leading bankers of our country," Mr. Burns said.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AFP). — The Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, Arthur Burns, came out yesterday in favour of a system of monitoring international loans by banks. In testimony to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Burns said that he shared the concern of Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Dem., Minnesota) about the amount of loans by U.S. banks to developing countries. "I have communicated by concern to the leading bankers of our country," Mr. Burns said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AFP). — Britain's new Foreign Secretary, Dr. David Owen is to have talks in Paris with French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud next Friday, an official announcement said yesterday. Informed sources said they were expected to discuss the Middle East in the light of the French minister's recent visit to the area, as well as the north-south dialogue and key problems in the European Economic Community.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24 (AFP). — Mr. Morarji Desai, leader of the opposition Janata Party, today accused Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of using government planes and helicopters for electioneering purposes in violation of India's electoral laws. The 81-year-old rightwing leader told an election rally in Bombay that while the civil aviation department had banned the opposition from using aircraft for election purposes, the prime minister did not appear to be affected by such a ban.

KHARTOUM, Feb. 24 (AFP). — Sudan's Radio Omdurman began today special broadcasts to Ethiopia. One — "Voice of the Eritrean Revolution" — beamed at the rebellious northern province, and a second — "Voice of Free Ethiopia" — at the rest of the country. The two services will go out on one medium and two short wave bands, the Sudanese News Agency reported.

CAIRO, Feb. 24 (R). — Arab and African foreign ministers will meet here next Thursday to draft an agenda for the first Afro-Arab summit conference on March 7, Arab League Assistant Secretary General Sayed Nofal said today.